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of new mission stations and the various problems of the work. Enough of the contact with the people and the struggle with the unusual conditions is written into the history to yield a knowledge of the geography of the country. The fight with yellow fever was severe, and nearly every chapter chronicles the death of a member of the devoted band. In reality the book is a memorial to the large number of missionaries who in a brief period lost their lives in this inhospitable land.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

## ASIA

**Über die geographische Verbreitung und die Formen der Al-tertümer in der Nordwestmongolei.** Von J. G. Granö. 55 pp. Reprint, *Journ. Soc. Finno-Ougrienne*, Vol. 28. Helsingfors, 1910. Fmk. 2.

The author has recognized that for a region so well explored as this border land of Mongolia at the meeting of forest and desert the mere listing of archaeological finds has little value. He prefers to discuss such material under the topics of site, such as grave mounds, and graves marked on the surface by parallelogrammatic stone enclosures, such as stone wallings and pillars. To these considerations of site he adds notes upon graphic art and inscriptions. Then in wider survey he traces the geographical extent of the several types of remains and differentiates therein the nomadic peoples whose support is in their herds and the agricultural people for whom fixity of habitation is beginning.

**Die Provinz Yünnan, ihre Handels- und Verkehrsverhältnisse.** Von F. Weiss. Reprint, *Mitt. Seminars für Orient. Sprachen zu Berlin*, Vol. 15, Abt. 1: Ostasiatische Studien. 1912.

This most western province of China proper, almost unknown twelve years ago, has been coming into light through the French railroad to the city of Yunnan, the French and British railroad surveys with incidental studies of population and resources and the work of several other explorers. This book is a good summary of the information collected by some though not all of the sources upon which our knowledge now depends, including the annual and decennial reports of the Chinese Customs Service. The material is logically arranged, compactly treated and is for the present the most complete and convenient source of reference as to the geography, population, resources, industries, communications and commerce of Yunnan.

**Chinesische Geschichte.** Von Dr. Heinrich Hermann. 519 pp. Index. D. Gundert, Stuttgart, 1912. Mk. 10. 10 x 6 1/4.

There are rich possibilities in the promise of modesty when the student prefaces his work with the simple statement "I am no historian, but an acquaintance with Chinese history struck me as essential to my duty in a mission high school." Historians of China there have been none. Histories of China have been many. The difficulty has lain in the fact that to comprehend the logical sequence in the chronological sequence of events of enormous ages in the Middle Kingdom it is necessary to have familiarity with the working of the Chinese mind in a psychology whose postulates are alien to our thought. The willow pattern plate exhibits in its single disk the whole difference between Orient and Occident. To Chinese taste that design tells clearly and perfectly a simple and pleasing tale; to us the story is almost undecipherable because it lacks the particular quality of perspective which we have learned to expect and which we, quite forgetting that its acquisition is a matter of but the most recent centuries of our art life, have come to regard as an immutable datum of nature. Thus we find in our libraries many histories of China and not a single history. The critic may not venture to contravene the modest preface of Dr. Hermann. We may not assert against his denial that this Chinese history is really a History of China. But it comes very close to that success. It is well balanced in all its parts, its narrative is clear and comprehensible, its philosophy is brilliantly explicative in exhibiting to our untrained minds the logic of Chinese thought in the causation of successive and dependent events. Our at-

titude toward this culture persisting in steady and consistent growth from the antiquity of human society is tiresome even to ourselves, to the Chinese literati it is childish. How old is our logic? St. Thomas Aquinas was contemporary with Kublai Khan, and China had prospered for nineteen whole dynasties before that time. When our new learning acquired the gift of inductive logic the Ming dynasty had run half its span. China has many treatises of its own on Chinese history. The only difficulty has been that we either cannot or will not comprehend it. I regard this work as far in advance of former Caucasian histories of China in the particular that it is rich in the interpretation of Chinese history in terms of our thought and therefore is comprehensible.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**Men and Manners of Modern China.** By J. Macgowan. 351 pp. Ills., index. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1912. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

This is one of the volumes which the political change in the Middle Kingdom has suggested, by no means the least considerable of a rapidly growing library of sinology. All but a few of its chapters have found publication as historical essays in the *North China Herald* and have already been published in China in a collected volume. This more definite presentation is a new and enlarged edition of a work which took its true form at a period preceding the recent discharge of the Manchu from imperial rule, while the revision has afforded opportunity for the inclusion of recent events.

Mr. Macgowan has been devoted to Chinese affairs for a half century. In eastern Asia he has long been commonly bracketed with Sir Robert Hart for intimate familiarity with the Chinese character. We may therefore accept his conclusions with full confidence and thus find in them a safe approach to the comprehension of a social complex which is in general quite as difficult of study as it is worthy of understanding. Upon one point of particular application to this new China these interesting chapters will shed light, namely, the depth of the revolution. We may think that a desire for freedom is instinct within the mass of the Chinese people and that an outraged race has arisen in its might to shake off the oppressor. This volume will make it clear that there is no such thing as a Chinese race capable of united action for the betterment of its own condition, that conditions vary from province to province or other governmental administrative unit, and that the revolution is so superficial that not in long years will the basic Chinese even know that it has taken place.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

**A Summer Ride Through Western Tibet.** By Jane E. Duncan. 316 pp. Ills., index. W. Collins, London, 1913 (?). 1s. 6 x 4.

The instructive story of a woman's journey along the upper Indus valley. A clear picture of the region is given and the customs and industries of the mountain population are described. The route extended from Srinagar to Leh and down the Indus to the Vale of Kashmir; but from the main route many side trips were taken so that the book is a reconnaissance of the mountain district north of the Sind valley in India. As the journey was taken leisurely, Miss Duncan has been able to picture some phases of Tibetan life which escape the more hurried traveler. A few good maps would add to the value of the book.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

#### GENERAL

**Changes in Bodily Form of Descendants of Immigrants.** (Final Report). Prepared by Franz Boas. xii and 573 pp. Reports of the Immigration Commission. 61st Congress, 2d Session, Senate Document No. 208. Washington, 1911. 9½ x 6.

This work at its first appearance attracted great attention among anthropologists. It is in that branch of science that the work may properly be discussed and an estimate be made of the validity of its conclusions. It suffices to say here that the author has been most diligent in accumulating data and ingenious in presenting the record in such manner as to facilitate study. The present edition, somewhat enlarged by additional detail, is printed as a Senate document at the request of the Immigration Commission.